

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2248.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 4,000,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS—

CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

W. G. BRODIE, Esq.

T. E. DAVIES, Esq.

J. F. HOLLIVAN, Esq.

HON. J. J. KESWICK,

HON. B. LAYTON.

CHIEF MANAGER—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

MANAGER—

SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT AT THE RATE OF 2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE DAILY BALANCE.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

FOR 3 MONTHS, 3 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

FOR 6 MONTHS, 4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

FOR 12 MONTHS, 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1889.

[18]

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL 58,000.

Registered Office, No. THREADNEEKE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:

Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

6 " 4 "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such claims, purchased on advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

H. A. HERBERT, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.

SUMS LESS THAN \$1, OR MORE THAN \$150 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

INTEREST at the rate of 3½% per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOK, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked on HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

G. E. NOBLE, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1889.

[19]

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK-DAYS.

8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.

10 to 12 P.M. every half hour.

4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

THURSDAYS.

NIGHT-TRAMS at 10.30 and 11 P.M.

SUNDAYS.

4 to 10 A.M. 12 to 1.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

1 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

Special Care may be obtained on application to the Superintendent.

Single Tickets are sold in the Car, Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.

MACKENZIE, FRICKEL & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1889.

[19]

W. POWELL & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED,

A N E W STOCK OF

BROOMS AND BRUSHES.

Bass Brooms.

Hair Brooms.

French Whisk Carpet Brushes.

Victoria.

Sensible.

Turk's Head Brushes.

Agents for Miller's Fire and Burglar Proof Safety and Boxes.

Victoria Exchange, Hongkong, 25th May, 1889.

[19]

A. HAHN,

PIANO TUNER AND REPAIRER.

ON HIRE.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1889.

[19]

Intimations.

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING NEW FRENCH BOOKS:

Fagge's Dictionary of Medicine.
Thompson's Domestic Medicine.
Urinary Organs.
And other Medical Books.
Best quality gilt edge Squeezed Playing Cards.
New Framed Pictures.
Rubber Soled Walking Shoes.
New Solid Soled Tennis Shoes.
New Ladies Walking Shoes.
Gold Flake Tobacco.
Myrtle Grove.
Three Castles.
Sweet Caporal Cigarettes.

[105]

Hongkong, 20th May, 1889.

THE HALL & HOLTZ C. CO., LIMITED.

TAILORING AND OUTFITTING
DEPARTMENT.

SUMMER SEASON.

JUST RECEIVED.

FANCY STRIPE SERGE SUITINGS.
FANCY STRIPE FLANNEL SUITINGS.
FANCY STRIPE and CHECK SPUN SILK COATINGS.
WHITE SERGE and FLANNEL SUITINGS.
DUCKS and DRILLS for PATROL SUITS.
FANCY SPUN SILKS, FLANNELS etc. for TENNIS SHIRTS.

ANGLO-INDIA GAUZE SHIRTS and PANTS, INDIA GAUZE SHIRTS and PANTS, BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS and PANTS, WHITE and FANCY CO. LISLE THREAD HOSE, SUMMER MERINO HOSE, SPUN SILK HOSE, BALBRIGGAN HOSE, LONG CLOTH SHIRTS, GAUZE FLANNEL TENNIS SHIRTS, LINEN COLLARS, POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, BRACES, CRICKET BELTS, TENNIS BELTS, SILK UMBRELLAS, SUN UMBRELLAS, STRAW HATS, PITH HATS, TERAI HATS, TENNIS SHOES, WHITE CANVAS SHOES, KID BOOTS and SHOES, SCARVES, TIES, DRAWERS, SILK SASHES in new COLORS, &c. &c.

THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE LTD.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1889.

Masonic.

ZETLAND LODGE.

No. 529.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS HALL, Zetland Street, TO-MORROW, the 1st June, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1889.

[105]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

STEAM TO MANILA, VIA AMOY.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather,

THE Steamship

"NANZING,"

will be despatched at 2 P.M. on the 1st June, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting

Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1889.

[105]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

STEAM TO MANILA, VIA AMOY.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather,

THE Steamship

"NANZING,"

will be despatched at 2 P.M. on the 1st June, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting

Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1889.

[105]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

STEAM TO MANILA, VIA AMOY.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather,

THE Steamship

"NANZING,"

will be despatched at 2 P.M. on the 1st June, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting

Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1889.

[105]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

STEAM TO MANILA, VIA AMOY.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather,

THE Steamship

"NANZING,"

will be despatched at 2 P.M. on the 1st June, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting

Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1889.

[105]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

STEAM TO MANILA, VIA AMOY.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather,

THE Steamship

"NANZING,"

will be despatched at 2 P.M. on the 1st June, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting

Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1889.

[105]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

STEAM TO MANILA, VIA AMOY.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather,

THE Steamship

<p

For Sale.

IMPORTANT INTIMATION.

NOW READY.

(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST, A DIRECTORY AND WORK OF REFERENCE ON ALL IMPORTANT LOCAL SUBJECTS FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SINGAPORE, INDIA, CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, THE PHILIPPINES, AND COREA, FOR THE YEAR 1889.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY" has again been enlarged and is THE CHEAPEST, MOST COMPLETE, AND ONLY RELIABLE WORK OF THE KIND PUBLISHED IN THE FAR EAST.

THE above named work, published at the Office of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," contains a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia comprised between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Chinese Ports, including Wladiwostock, Formosa, the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, Cochinchina, the Philippine Islands, Corea, British North Borneo; the British Colony of Hongkong, and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. It also contains the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, including the Treaties and Conventions between China and Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, the United States of America, Brazil, Japan, Peru, Spain, and Portugal; together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; also descriptions of the various Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, Professional men, and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter, upon forms specially sent for that purpose so as to ensure accuracy. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Head-quarters; in fact, no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference for all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1889 contains a carefully revised INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG.

A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS employed in Steamers making short voyages from Hongkong;

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Foreign Consuls,

Professional Men, Justices of the Peace, &c.

A LADIES DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG; The latest and only reliable

PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA, showing the proposed Reclamations and all recent additions and improvements,

AND

A Mass of interesting information on various subjects, culled from the most trustworthy sources.

A SPECIAL FEATURE IN THIS PUBLICATION WILL BE A CHAPTER ON SPORT, (amended and corrected to date) dealing with almost every branch of the subject including RACING, CRICKET, ATHLETICS, AQUATICS, &c., &c.

THE WINNERS OF ALL IMPORTANT RACES AT HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW, AND AMOY, with times, and other interesting particulars, carefully compiled from the most reliable sources, make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a vade mecum for all classes, of sportsmen.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1889 is Printed on a superior quality of Paper, and is the best printed and most handsomely bound volume published East of the Suez Canal.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, is published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at This Office, or through any of our Agents at the various Ports, for

THREE DOLLARS.

There is no space in the compass of an Ordinary Advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong or any other part of the East, at such a low price.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" offers Special Advantages as an Advertising Medium. It has an extensive circulation in all Ports between Singapore and Newchow, in the Australasian Colonies, the United States, and the United Kingdom, and the scale of charges has been fixed at an exceptionally low rate. Terms can be learned on application.

Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, or to the Office of

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," PEDDER'S HILL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 7th January 1889.

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND DETAIL DRUGGISTS
QUEEN'S ROAD.

DAKIN'S CHOLERA ELIXIR,
For Administration in
CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, &c.

THIS well tried remedy has been in extensive use in India, Burmah, and some parts of China for many years, and has proved beyond doubt its efficacy in arresting the rapid progress of Cholera symptoms, and in combating this fatal malady when developed.

An infallible standby, no House should be without it.

Cholera Belts, Hot Boxes, Hot Water Bottles, etc., etc.

Sold in 3 & 8 oz. Stoppered bottles, at \$1.50 and \$3.

22; QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

(Telephone No. 60.)
Hongkong, 28th May, 1889. [31]

WATSON'S
GINSENG BITTERS
(REGISTERED.)

TONIC, STIMULANT, ALTERATIVE,
AND CARMINATIVE.

A Specific for all forms of Debility, Dyspepsia, and Malarious Affections.

GINSENG, the Cinchona of China, has been used for many centuries by the Chinese as a tonic, stimulant, alterative, and carminative. In all forms of Debility and Dyspepsia, as well as in Malarious affections, it has ever been regarded as specific.

Dr. F. PORTER SMITH, late Colonial Surgeon of Hongkong, says of the remedy:

"Several cases in which life would seem to have been at least prolonged by the taking of doses of this drug indicate that some positive efficacy of a sustaining character does really exist in this species of ivyroot."

The Bitters are prepared from carefully selected specimens of the very finest quality of Ginseng, combined with other ingredients to improve the effect.

In Bottles, \$1 and \$1.50 each.

A NEW REMEDY.

PEPTONIZED FLUID EXTRACT OF BEEF

K A R N

Specially introduced for Invalids and all who suffer from weak or impaired digestion. Being made from the best fresh English Beef in a very concentrated form, it is admirably adapted for general family use and for travellers on board ship.

It will keep good for any length of time in any climate.

In Bottles, 75 Cents and \$1.50 each.

Sole Agents for
Hongkong, China and Manila,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

WATSON'S
PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.

Is the safest and best cure for Prickly Heat, it affords instant relief, and will be found useful in allaying all irritation of the skin whether arising from acidity or caused by the bites and stings of insects. It is also a useful Toilet Article for the complexion."—In Bottles, 50 Cents and \$1 each.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, May, 1889.

[5]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1889.

THERE is very little to learn from the disaster which befell the "Malta" and Gibraltar of the Far East" yesterday and the day before. Rain and other storms will occur in the best appointed cities; inundations, and the irresistible levelling power of water will produce their effects whenever natural or artificial barriers are loosened, or old channels broken. The damage done by the late rain-storm in Hongkong, unprecedented and extraordinary as it was, was simply unavoidable. A town built at the foot and on the lower slope of a precipitous mountain eighteen hundred feet high, is, naturally enough, placed at the mercy of gullies, torrents and all the destroying power of running water. Of course, appropriate channels might have been made, strong barriers built, and other special contrivances resorted to in order to prevent the water from flooding the town; but these arrangements have in great part been in existence in the colony; and even if they were considerably improved upon, they could not be relied on as infallible means of preventing the effects of such a rainstorm as we had yesterday. To effect this desirable object, a dam, ten times as strong, and five times as high as Tytton's would have to be built all along the slope of Victoria Peak, protecting the city throughout its whole length from the influx of the waters, and even then its efficaciousness would be problematical. To talk of riding Hongkong of the effects of rain-storms would be just as wise as suggesting to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Herculanum and Pompeii the advisability of building their townlets higher than Vesuvius.

But if we cannot entirely avoid the consequences arising from the peculiar position in which this city is built, we can by some means or other, evade them. One of the best things to be done in this direction, is, as we have times out number advocated, the extension of the city westwards and southwards. The southern

side of the island is far less precipitous than the northern; its water channels are more defined; its gullies more indented, its chasms and ravines are all cut into the mountain side, and they act as so many natural escapes of overflowing water. A townlet built at Pokfulum with outlying bungalows and villas stretching all along the south-western coast is the desideratum for Hongkong. Until we learn to accommodate ourselves to the peculiarities of our topography and adapt our sanitary resources, our public works, our dwelling houses and even our modus vivendi to the circumstances, local, climatic and social prevailing in this extraordinarily constituted colony, we shall constantly become the sport of calamities such as the one we have just emerged from.

For very many years there has been intense business rivalry between the Coats family of Paisley, the great cotton-manufacturing firm and the Clarks, who are equally well known in the same line in America. A compromise however, has been arranged, and a young Mr. Coats is to marry a Miss Clark. A big rise in the price of tweed may confidently be expected.

THE Band of the A. & S. Company will play at the Murray Barracks this evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock. The following will be the programme:

March, "Gisela" R. Rice.
Quadrille, "Les Amis" Stewart.
Valzer, "Tout à Vous" Waldeuf.
Polka, "Nightingale" Mrs. Crook.
Lancers, "Old England" Crook.
Galop, "Queen Victoria" Hecker.

HERE is one of the oldest of the painful appeals for help we sometimes read in newspapers we have ever seen:—"A clergyman, earnest worker in the Lord's vineyard, at present in great difficulties, anxiously solicits help from generous Christians. Eight wives (three of them ill) forty-six children (thirteen stepsons, not his own) of whom the majority are down with measles, and the rest teething. Clothes, food, anything thankfully received."

SAVS the N. C. Daily News:—"The Moyne, again the first Hankow Tea steamer to get away. She takes a full cargo of 4,100 tons at £4." On the voyage up, she left Shanghai at 4.40 a.m. on the 5th instant, arriving at Hankow at 7 a.m. on the 7th, thus doing the distance in 50 hours 20 min. On the way down, she left Hankow at 10.10 p.m. on the 24th, and reached the Woosung Spur Buoy at 8.30 a.m. on the 26th, or in 34 hours 20 min. This is the quickest passage on record: Mr. Mobbs was her pilot. She left for London at 9.15 a.m.

DURING the fourteenth century Edward III of England signed a law which forbade laborers to leave their own towns. Another law declared that persons worth less than 40 shillings must not wear cloth, but blanket and russet of 12 pence the yard and girdles of linen according to their estate. During the reign of Richard II people who refused to work were branded on the breast or forehead with "V" for vagrant. George I sent to jail those who demanded increased wages. He allowed employers to pay tailors not more than 2 shillings per day during the spring and 1 shilling 8 pence per day for the remaining nine months. They were to work from 6 o'clock in the morning till 8 at night.

WE are informed that the Sherwin Opera Company left Shanghai for Yokohama on the 25th, and expect to be back in Hongkong four weeks from that date.

THE real property held in Paris is valued at eighty thousand millions of francs.

"It's a great comfort to be left alone," said an Irish lover, "especially when your sweetheath is wed ye."

WE are informed that the Sherwin Opera Company left Shanghai for Yokohama on the 25th, and expect to be back in Hongkong four weeks from that date.

A CONNECTICUT newspaper, speaking of American ladies who have married British noblemen, refers to "the Duchess of Marlborough, née Widow Hammersley."

THE N. C. Daily News is glad to know that the deputies at Ichang are moderating their objections, and that there is a chance now of the Kuling being allowed to go up to Chungking this year.

WE are informed that the Taku left Newchwang on the 23rd instant, says a Shanghai contemporary, there was not a single vessel in port. Such a state of affairs in the month of May had not been known for many years.

WE are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Arnhold & Kärlberg & Co.) that the China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer "Chingwo," from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Singapore on the 29th inst., for this port, and may be expected on or about the 4th proximo.

THE N. C. Daily News is glad to know that the deputies at Ichang are moderating their objections, and that there is a chance now of the Kuling being allowed to go up to Chungking this year.

WE are informed that the Taku left Newchwang on the 23rd instant, says a Shanghai contemporary, there was not a single vessel in port. Such a state of affairs in the month of May had not been known for many years.

WE are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Arnhold & Kärlberg & Co.) that the China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer "Chingwo," from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Singapore on the 29th inst., for this port, and may be expected on or about the 4th proximo.

WE are informed that the Taku left Newchwang on the 23rd instant, says a Shanghai contemporary, there was not a single vessel in port. Such a state of affairs in the month of May had not been known for many years.

WE are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Arnhold & Kärlberg & Co.) that the China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer "Chingwo," from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Singapore on the 29th inst., for this port, and may be expected on or about the 4th proximo.

WE are informed that the Taku left Newchwang on the 23rd instant, says a Shanghai contemporary, there was not a single vessel in port. Such a state of affairs in the month of May had not been known for many years.

WE are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Arnhold & Kärlberg & Co.) that the China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer "Chingwo," from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Singapore on the 29th inst., for this port, and may be expected on or about the 4th proximo.

WE are informed that the Taku left Newchwang on the 23rd instant, says a Shanghai contemporary, there was not a single vessel in port. Such a state of affairs in the month of May had not been known for many years.

WE are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Arnhold & Kärlberg & Co.) that the China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer "Chingwo," from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Singapore on the 29th inst., for this port, and may be expected on or about the 4th proximo.

WE are informed that the Taku left Newchwang on the 23rd instant, says a Shanghai contemporary, there was not a single vessel in port. Such a state of affairs in the month of May had not been known for many years.

WE are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Arnhold & Kärlberg & Co.) that the China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer "Chingwo," from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Singapore on the 29th inst., for this port, and may be expected on or about the 4th proximo.

WE are informed that the Taku left Newchwang on the 23rd instant, says a Shanghai contemporary, there was not a single vessel in port. Such a state of affairs in the month of May had not been known for many years.

WE are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Arnhold & Kärlberg & Co.) that the China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer "Chingwo," from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Singapore on the 29th inst., for this port, and may be expected on or about the 4th proximo.

WE are informed that the Taku left Newchwang on the 23rd instant, says a Shanghai contemporary, there was not a single vessel in port. Such a state of affairs in the month of May had not been known for many years.

WE are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Arnhold & Kärlberg & Co.) that the China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer "Chingwo," from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Singapore on the 29th inst., for this port, and may be expected on or about the 4th proximo.

WE are informed that the Taku left Newchwang on the 23rd instant, says a Shanghai contemporary, there was not a single vessel in port. Such a state of affairs in the month of May had not been known for many years.

WE are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Arnhold & Kärlberg & Co.) that the China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer "Chingwo," from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Singapore on the 29th inst., for this port, and may be expected on or about the 4th proximo.

WE are informed that the Taku left Newchwang on the 23rd instant, says a Shanghai contemporary, there was not a single vessel in port. Such a state of affairs in the month of May had not been known for many years.

WE are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Arnhold & Kärlberg & Co.) that the China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer "Chingwo," from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Singapore on the 29th inst., for this port, and may be expected on or about the 4th proximo.

WE are informed that the Taku left Newchwang on the 23rd instant, says a Shanghai contemporary, there was not a single vessel in port. Such a state of affairs in the month of May had not been known for many years.

WE are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Arnhold & Kärlberg & Co.) that the China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer "Chingwo," from

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1889.

of the Cabinet, and, under escort of the police, proceeded to the Vice-President's residence. Vice-President Morton entered President Harrison's carriage and the procession moved down to St. Paul's Church. At the Vesey-street gate the party was met by the committee of the vestry of Trinity Church and the President was conducted to the Washington pew. The edifice was filled with the wealthiest and most prominent people in the country.

First crowds occupied the neighbourhood. At 8 o'clock the President arrived at the Vesey Street gate. As the President stepped from his carriage, followed by the Vice-President and Mr. Hamilton, the committee of Trinity vestry stepped from the gateway and escorted the party to the west entrance, where the rector of Trinity Church, Rev. Dr. Dix, was waiting to escort the President to the old Washington pew. In the next carriage were Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Morton and Clarence Bowen. A few minutes later the carriage containing Governor Hill, Mayor Grant and General Schofield drew up. Postmaster-General Wanamaker hurried through the crowd on foot. At 9:12 o'clock an open carriage containing ex-President Cleveland, ex-President Hayes, Lieutenant-Governor Jones and Senator William Evarts drew up. Cleveland was the first to alight. He missed his footing and almost fell.

During the service the new British Minister occupied a seat in the pew allotted to the diplomatic corps. The Spanish Minister sat near him. The President and Vice-President occupied the large pew midway up the side aisle under the south gallery.

After the singing of hymns and the reading of appropriate selections from the Scriptures, Bishop Potter delivered an eloquent address. After dwelling on the exalted character of Washington, especially the deep religious feeling which governed him, as shown on the day of his inauguration, when he came to worship in this very church, the speaker touched upon the Constitution of the United States and the vast work which had brought its members into one body. The Bishop then said in part: "But it is a somewhat significant fact that it is not along lines such as these that the enthusiasm which has flamed out during these recent days and weeks as this anniversary approached, seemed to move. One thing has, I imagine, amazed a good many cynical and pessimistic people among us; that is the way in which the ardor of a great people's love and homage and gratitude have kindled—not before the image of mechanism, but of man; that it celebrates the beginning of an administration which, by its lofty and stainless integrity, by its absolute superiority to selfish or secondary motives, by the rectitude of its daily conduct in the face of whatever threats, blandishments or combinations—rather than by the ostentatious piety of its professors—had taught this nation and world forever what Christian rule of a Christian people ought to be."

"The conception of the national Government as a huge machine existing mainly for the purpose of rewarding partisan service was, a conception so alien to the character and conduct of Washington and his associates that it seems grotesque even to speak of it. It would be interesting to imagine the first President of the United States confronted with some one who had ventured to approach him upon the basis of what are now known as 'practical politics,' but the conception is impossible."

The Bishop here quoted from a letter of Washington to a friend who sought a pledge of office during the campaign, refusing any such pledge, and declaring that neither tides of blood nor of friendship when in office would sway his judgment. The speaker then proceeded to contrast such political methods with those of today in scathing language, and declared: "We had exchanged Washingtonian dignity for Jeffersonian simplicity, which was in truth only another name for Jacksonian vulgarity." The speaker then closed with a prayer that the nation be led to follow Washington's noble Christian example.

After the ceremonies in the church were concluded the Presidential party, escorted by the committee, was driven to the Sub-Treasury building, where the literary exercises of the day were held.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

KINDAT, May 7th. Mr. Lloyd, District Superintendent of Police, returned on the 5th, bringing in the wounded Jemadar of the 10th B.I.; he attacked the dacoits' camp and burnt it, the dacoits fled on the hills round about, and opened fire on the sepoys who were forced to retire and fall back. Lieutenant Young and Myat Tun Aung, Extra Assistant Commissioner, started from here on Saturday with 30 Goorkhas to assist the sepoys, and has since taken charge of the party.

SAGAO, May 8th. Mr. Szczepanski, Assistant Superintendent, and Mr. Metcalf, Assistant Commissioner, accompanied by the Woon of Ava; and a party of Civil and Military Police encountered Bob Paw Ya's gang to-day, and captured the Bob and three dacoits, all wounded; also two Snider rifles, six guns and ammunition, taking possession of the camp and making prisoners Bob Ngwe Se's family.

Calcutta, May 9th. The Indian Government accepts off one thousand infantry and six hundred cavalry, from the Maharajah of Ulvaria in connection with the scheme for the Auxiliary forces from Native States.

Mr. Martindale succeeds Mr. Hervey as Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

Sanction has been accorded to the visit of Sir Mackenzie Wallace to Bohkara and Samarcand.

The opposition of the Horse Guards to the abolition of Presidency Commands will, probably, prevail, and present arrangements will be allowed to continue.

May 11th. Dabbill Rance, a friendly Lushai, confirms the report that the Shendus are gathering with the intent of attacking Lunglak and its line of communications.

Sir Mackenzie Wallace was accompanied up the Karuna River by Colonel Ross, Resident at the Persian Gulf, and thence he will proceed to Teheran.

The despatches concerning the Salapaw Expedition are published. General White specially notices the services rendered by Colonel Sartoris, Lieutenant Tigne, Major Norcott, Captain Beaumont, Pink and Jackson, and Surgeon Crimmin.

Kendat, May 10th.

Mr. Lloyd, the District Superintendent of Police of Kendat attacked Bob Hla's camp (in assaulting which Mr. Stuart, Assistant Superintendent was wounded) on the 4th instant and burnt the whole of it, consisting of thirty houses; large quantities of paddy and rice were also destroyed. Four dacoits were killed, while our casualties were a Jemadar of the 10th B.I. severely wounded.

CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS.

THE ABSENCE OF SYMPATHY.

(Continued.)

It remains to speak of the most conspicuous of all the many exhibitions of the Chinese lack of sympathy, that namely which is to be found

in their cruelty. It is popularly believed by the Chinese that the Mohammedans in China are more cruel than the Chinese themselves. However this may be, there can be no doubt in the mind of any one who knows the Chinese, that they display an indifference to the sufferings of others, which is probably not to be matched in any other civilised country. That children at home are almost wholly ungoverned, has been already mentioned. Yet the moment their career of education is begun, the reign of mildness ceases. The Trinitarian Classic, the most general of the minor-texts of the empire, contains a line to the effect that to teach without severity is a fault in a teacher. While this motto is very variously acted upon, according to the temperament of the pedagogue and the obstinacy of his pupils, great harshness is certainly common. We have seen a scholar fresh from a preceptor who was struggling to induce his pupils into the mysteries of examination casuistry, when the former presented the appearance of having been through a street fight, his head covered with wounds, and streaming with blood. It is not rare that pupils are thrown into fits from the abuse which they receive from angry teachers. On the other hand, it is not unusual for mothers whose children are so unfortunate as to be subject to fits, to beat them in those paroxysms, as an expression of the extreme disgust which such inconvenient attacks excite. It is not difficult to perceive that mothers who can beat children because they fall into convulsions, will treat any of their children with cruelty when irritated by special provocation. The lot of Chinese concubines is one of exceeding bitterness. The homes in which they are to be found—happily relatively few in number—are the scenes of incessant bickerings, and open warfare. One of the last periodicals which has come to hand contains an article by a resident of China of wide experience containing the following passage: "The magistrate of the city in which I live was a wealthy man, a great scholar, a doctor of literature, an able administrator, well acquainted with all the good teachings in the classics; but he would lie, curse, and rob, and torture people to any extent to gratify his evil passions. One of his concubines ran away; she was captured, brought back, stripped, hung up to a beam by her feet, and cruelly and severely beaten." The Governor of Honan, in a memorial published in the *Peking Gazette* a few years ago, showed incidentally that while there is responsibility in the eye of the law for the murder of a child by a parent, this is rendered nugatory by the proviso that even if a married woman should wilfully and maliciously murder her young daughter-in-law, the murderer may ransom herself by a money payment. The case reported was that in which a woman had burned the girl who was reared to become her son's wife with incense sticks, then roasted her cheeks with red-hot pincers, and finally boiled her to death with kettles full of scalding water. Other similar instances are referred to in the same memorial, the source of which places its authenticity beyond doubt. Such extreme barbarities are probably rare, but the cases of cruel treatment which are so aggravated as to lead to suicide, or to an attempt at suicide, are as frequent as to excite little more than passing comment. The writer is personally acquainted with many families in which these occurrences have taken place, and even while these lines are committed to paper, details of another instance are given by a mother, who wishes for sympathy in her trouble. In this case, the mother-in-law, whose family consisted only of herself, her son and her son's wife, exercised such a tyranny over the two latter, that they were never allowed to eat or to sleep together. If the son wished to please his mother, he did so by beating his wife. The latter being accused of having appropriated to her own use a skein of thread which did not belong to her, was so abused in consequence, that she threw herself into a well, whence she was rescued by her husband. Her mother brought her to the foreign house in which the mother was employed as nurse, and the daughter having passed a few days in this seclusion, remarked, with bitter reference to her previous abode, that "it was so peaceful that it seemed like heaven!" The woes of daughters-in-law in China should form the subject rather for a chapter than for a brief paragraph. When it is remembered that all Chinese women marry, and generally marry young, being for a considerable part of their lives under the absolute control of a mother-in-law, some faint conception may be gained of the intolerable miseries of those daughters-in-law who live in families where they are abused. Parents can do absolutely nothing to protect their married daughters, other than remonstrating with the families into which they have married, and exacting an expensive funeral, if the daughters should be actually driven to suicide. If a husband should seriously injure, or even kill his wife, he might escape all legal consequences, by representing that she was "unfitted" to his parents. Suicides of young wives are, we must repeat, excessively frequent, and in some regions scarcely a group of villages can be found where they have not recently taken place. What can be more pitiful than a mother's reproaches to a married daughter, who has attempted suicide and been rescued? "Why didn't you die when you had a chance?"

There are some crimes committed in China for which the perpetrators are often not prosecuted before a magistrate, partly on account of the difficulty and the expense of securing a conviction, and partly because of the shame of publicity. Many cases of adultery are thus dealt with, by the law of private revenge. In such cases the offender is attacked by a large band of men, on the familiar Chinese principle that "when there are many persons, their prestige is great." Sometimes the man's legs are broken, sometimes his arms, and very often his eyes are destroyed by rubbing them quick-lime. The writer has known several instances of this sort, and they are certainly not uncommon. And a very intelligent Chinese, himself not unfamiliar with Occidental ways of thought, upon hearing a foreigner remonstrate against this practice as a refinement of cruelty, expressed unfeigned surprise, and remarked, that in China this method of dealing with a criminal is thought to be extremely mild, as he is thus merely maimed for life; when he really ought to be killed! It is rare to hear of any instances in which the victim of such outrages succeeds in getting a complaint heard before a magistrate. The evidence against him would be overwhelming, and nine officials out of ten would probably consider that the man who had been thus dealt with deserved it all, and more. Even if the man were to win his case (theoretically), he would be no better off than before, but rather the worse, as the irritation of his neighbours would only be increased, and his life would not be safe. It must be understood that despite the asperities of human life in China, there are circumstances in which it is worth very little. One of the crimes which are mostasperating to the Chinese is theft. In a crowded population always on the edge of ruin, this is regarded as a menace to society only less serious than murder. In the time of famine relief, one of the distributors found an insane woman, who had become a kleptomaniac, chained to a huge mill-stone as if she were a mad dog. If a person becomes known as a thief or in other ways is a public nuisance, he is in danger of being made away with, by a summary process, not differing essentially from the vigilance committees of the early days of California. Sometimes this is done by stabbing, but the method most frequently adopted is

burying alive. Doubtless there are those who suppose this expression to be a mere figure of speech, as when (according to some) one is said to "swallow gold." It is, on the contrary, a very serious reality. The writer is acquainted with four persons who were threatened with death in this form. In two instances they were bound as a preliminary, and in one case the pit was actually dug, and in all cases the burial was only prevented by the intervention of some older member of the family of the attacking party. In another instance, occurring in a village where the writer is well acquainted, a young man who was known to be insane, was an incorrigible thief. A party of the villagers belonging to his own family only consulted (1) with his mother, and as the result of their deliberations, he was bound, a hole made in the ice covering the river flowing near the village, and the youth was dropped in. During the years in which the turbulent waves of the great T'ai-ping rebellion overspread so large a part of China, the excitement was everywhere intense. At such times, a stranger had, but to be suspected to be seized, and subjected to a rigorous examination. If he could give no account of himself which was satisfactory to his captors, it went hard with him. Within a few hundred yards of the spot at which these lines are written, two such tragedies occurred, but little more than twenty years ago. The magistrates found themselves almost powerless to enforce laws and issued semi-official notifications to the people to seize all suspicious characters. The villagers saw a man coming on a horse, who looked as if he were a native of another province, and who failed to give adequate explanations of his antecedents. His bedding being found to be full of articles of jewellery, which he had evidently plundered from somewhere, the man was tied up, a pit was dug and the victim tumbled into it. While this was going on, another was seen racing across the fields, in a terrified manner, and it needed but the suggestion of some bystander that he was probably an accomplice, to secure for the second victim the same fate as the first. In some cases, the strangers were compelled to dig their own graves. Any native of the provinces of China principally affected by the lawlessness of these lawless times, old enough to recollect this sort were too numerous to be remembered or counted. In the epoch of terror caused by the mysterious cutting off of queues, in the year 1877, an intense panic seemed to pervade a large part of the empire, and there can be no doubt that many persons who were suspected were made away with in this manner. Such periods of panic are common to all races, under certain conditions, and must not be laid to the charge of Chinese as a unique phenomenon. In order to understand these ebullitions, however, it is necessary to be fully aware of what the Chinese are capable, when under no extraordinary excitement.

(To be continued.)

ABOUT EATING.

Such sentiments as the following come from French gastronomes:—The appetite constitutes the man.

Tell me what you eat, and I'll tell you what you are.

Delicate sensibilities are regulated by the quality of one's food.

You must not expect a nice sense of honor from a gross feeder.

Gastronomy consists in six mouthfuls too much. All cooking is barbarous that excludes onions and lemons.

A dinner without wine is fit for a savage only. A touch of garlic often saves a feast.

It is better to go without religion than the earliest vegetables of the season.

Napoleon lost the battle of Waterloo and the control of Europe, because he had had a bad dinner.

Earth furnished provisions, but heaven sends cooks.

The process of digestion is the science of morals.

The final touch which makes a dish perfect is always an inspiration.

Great cooks, like true poets, are created.

The secret of happiness must be sought within the kitchen.

He who has dined well is a companion for heroes.

A dinner without flaw is a consummate work of art.

A bad cook should serve at atonement for any amount of wickedness.

When you sit down to an unexpected good dinner you should no longer doubt that God has answered your prayers.

The wine of Burgundy proves that France is favored by Nature beyond all nations.

When Caramé, is cook your conscience is absolved,

A woodcock, properly dressed, is a triumph of culinary art.

Sauces attest the genius of the cook.

Dyspepsia is a disease not native to France; it is to the body what melancholy is to the mind, and essentially un-Gallic.

Unfolding the napkins on a well-appointed table is like the faint rustle of the leaves of Paradise.

It is never safe to admit that your appetite is good until you know where you are to dine.

Human life should, be indexed, by the best means one has eaten.

At the crises in a man's fate the quality of a man's food makes or mars him.

More than half our discomforts and regret is derived, directly or indirectly, from unintelligent cooking.

MORGANATIC MARRIAGES.

Mr. Lloyd, the District Superintendent of Police of Kendat attacked Bob Hla's camp (in assaulting which Mr. Stuart, Assistant Superintendent was wounded) on the 4th instant and burnt the whole of it, consisting of thirty houses; large quantities of paddy and rice were also destroyed. Four dacoits were killed, while our casualties were a Jemadar of the 10th B.I. severely wounded.

although marginally married to an English woman, Miss Lydia Thompson, was forced by reasons of State to become the husband of a Princess of the Royal House of Naples.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the sister of the present Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the most haughty and powerful Peer of Great Britain, did not consider it beneath her dignity to become the morganatic wife of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, a cousin of the reigning Grand Duke of one of the smallest of the petty German States. She is entitled to appear at court both at home and abroad; not as a Princess of Saxe-Weimar, but only as a Countess of Dornburg. Another member of the same house, Prince Gustave of Saxe-Weimar, is married to a Dalmatian "diva," of *cant chantant* fame, who, on the day of her wedding, received the title of Baroness Neuburg. In the same way Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, who does not even belong to a reigning dynasty, but only to a mediatised family, and who holds the rank of Admiral in the English Navy, is married morganatically to a Miss Seymour, who is known as the Countess of Gleichen. One of the sons of this union, a young Count Victor Gleichen, was recently in New York.

The only American girls who have contracted morganatic marriages are Miss Lex of New York, now Countess of Waldegrave, but who, on her marriage with the late Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein received from the Emperor of Austria the title of Princess of Norr, and Miss Elise Hensler of Boston, an actress, who, on becoming in 1869 the wife of the late King Consort of Portugal, was created Countess of Edia.

Among the sovereigns who have contracted morganatic marriages are the late King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, who gave his left-hand at the altar to the notorious Rosina, subsequently created Countess of Mirafiori; the late Czar, who married Princess Dolgorouki and conferred upon her at the time the title of Princess Turiscky; the late King of Portugal, whose name has already been mentioned above, and the reigning Grand Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, who is married to an actress of the name of Helene Franz, created Baroness Heldburg. The late Frederick William III. of Prussia conferred the title of Princess Liegnitz on the Countess of Harrack when he contracted a morganatic marriage with her, and the late Queen Christina of Spain elevated a simple soldier of humble origin into a Duke of Rianceres when she married him in 1850.

Although marginally married to an English woman, Miss Lydia Thompson, was forced by reasons of State to become the husband of a Princess of the Royal House of Naples.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the sister of the present Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the most haughty and powerful Peer of Great Britain, did not consider it beneath her dignity to become the morganatic wife of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, a cousin of the reigning Grand Duke of one of the smallest of the petty German States. She is entitled to appear at court both at home and abroad; not as a Princess of Saxe-Weimar, but only as a Countess of Dornburg. Another member of the same house, Prince Gustave of Saxe-Weimar, is married to a Dalmatian "diva," of *cant chantant* fame, who, on the day of her wedding, received the title of Baroness Neuburg. In the same way Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, who does not even belong to a reigning dynasty, but only to a mediatised family, and who holds the rank of Admiral in the English Navy, is married morganatically to a Miss Seymour, who is known as the Countess of Gleichen. One of the sons of this union, a young Count Victor Gleichen, was recently in New York.

The only American girls who have contracted morganatic marriages are Miss Lex of New York, now Countess of Waldegrave, but who, on her marriage with the late Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein received from the Emperor of Austria the title of Princess of Norr, and Miss Elise Hensler of Boston, an actress, who, on becoming in 1869 the wife of the late King Consort of Portugal, was created Countess of Edia.

Among the sovereigns who have contracted morganatic marriages are the late King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, who gave his left-hand at the altar to the notorious Rosina, subsequently created Countess of Mirafiori; the late Czar, who married Princess Dolgorouki and conferred upon her at the time the title of Princess Turiscky; the late King of Portugal, whose name has already been mentioned above, and the reigning Grand Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, who is married to an actress of the name of Helene Franz, created Baroness Heldburg. The late Frederick William III. of Prussia conferred the title of Princess Liegnitz on the Countess of Harrack when he contracted a morganatic marriage with her, and the late Queen Christina of Spain elevated a simple soldier of humble origin into a Duke of Rianceres when she married him in 1850.

Such American girls who have contracted morganatic marriages are Miss Lex of New York, now Countess of Waldegrave, but who, on her marriage with the late Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein received from the Emperor of Austria the title of Princess of Norr, and Miss Elise Hensler of Boston, an actress, who, on becoming in 1869 the wife of the late King Consort of Portugal, was created Countess of Edia.

Such American girls who have contracted morganatic marriages are Miss Lex of New York, now Countess of Waldegrave, but who, on her marriage with the late Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein received from the Emperor of Austria the title of Princess of Norr, and Miss Elise Hensler of Boston, an actress, who, on becoming in 1869 the wife of the late King Consort of Portugal, was created Countess of Edia.

Such American

